THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1809. No. 1194.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE

Pittsburgh Gazette.

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will leave this place on or about the 20th instant. All persons having demands against him will present them for payment without delay, and he flatters himself those indebted will not detain him by neglecting to pay their respective notes and accounts before the time above specified.

Those persons having Books belonging to him are requested to return them.

SAMUEL ALLEN.

Pittsburgh, *August* 1, 1809.

N. B. On hand, a few *Muskrat Skins*, at the usual price for cash or approved indorsed notes.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of best quality of

SOLE LEATHER,

by wholesale or retail, for Cash only. Shoemakers will find it to their advantage in purchasing, as it is tanned in the best manner, to do credit to the manufacturer.

JAMES RIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1809. tf.

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

WILLIAM STEELE,

AT his Commission and Storage Warehouse, next door to Mr. R. Spencer's tavern, has for Sale

Castings by the Ton
Roll'd Iron by the do.
Rod do. do Fagget
Kentucky Tobacco by the Keg
Do. Segars do. Box
Do. Ropes do. Coil
Lead by the Pig
Salt by the Barrell.

Pittsburgh, July 25th, 1809.

JOHN BAIRD,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

THANKFUL to his customers in general for past favors, wishes to inform them that he has just received an elegant assortment of the most fashionable and best

London Superfine Cloths, Cassimers, Waistcoating, &c.

LIKEWISE

Long and Short NANKEENS

of the first quality, and trimmings suitable for them. Those who wish to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the latest London Fashions, and neatest manner.

N. B. He once more earnestly requests those indebted to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order that he may meet his engagements made in Philadelphia. Money he must have, and he would be sorry his friends would put him to the disagreeable necessity of employing some person to collect his debts; as no longer indulgence can be give after 60 days from this date.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1809.

Came to the farm of the subscriber in the Scotch Bottom, Pitt township, Allegheny county, in June last, a small brown MARE, 4 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, has a small star in her forehead, and a small bit off the left ear with white hairs growing round it, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN CLARK.

August 2, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has taken out Letters of Administration on the effects of *Samuel Deal, deceased*; he therefore requests all persons indebted to the deceased, to come forward and settle their accounts within two months from this date, otherwise they will be placed in the hands of the proper officers for recovery; and those to whom the deceased is indebted, to present their accounts properly authenticated, for adjustment.

WILLIAM DEAL, Jr.
Administrator.

Pittsburgh July 19, 1809.

Pipe Manufactory.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Respectfully informs the Merchants of the Western Country, that they may be supplied with any quantity of the above article, carefully packed up so as to bear transporting to any distance either by land or water, at his Factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining the Ship-yard, Pittsburgh.

May 17, 1809.

ROBERT HARRIS, Jun.

DRUGGIST,

No. 196, MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Has received by late arrivals an additional supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

among which are,

3000lbs Gum Arabic
400lbs Opium
2500lbs Camphor
100lbs Nutmegs
150 lbs Glauber Salts
15 chests Rhubarb
350lbs Jalap
100 boxes Sugar Candy
100lbs Red Precepetate
200lbs Calomel
5000lbs Salt Petre
2000lbs Borax
100 dozen Wash Balls
600 do. Windsor Soap
300 do. British Oil
600 do. Bateman's Drops

With every article in the Drug line, which he will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash or Credit.

June 13, 1809. 15t.

NOTICE.

The subscriber, residing in Wood street between Third and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a good assortment of Fur and Wool HATS, which he offers for sale upon reasonable terms for cash or approved country produce. He also has been in the habit of manufacturing BOW-STRINGS, and finding by those who have purchased them that they are superior to any imported, he now intends commencing that business more largely, and hopes from his attention and the quality to be able to command a share of the patronage of those merchants and others in the habit of purchasing largely, as they may have them as low and of a better quality than any imported.

A generous price will be given for well cleaned Sheep small guts, and for Furs and Squirrel Shins.

WM. CHURCH.

July 27, 1809.

WORM TEA.

BEING one of the most valuable Medicines ever sold, for the destruction of Worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice. It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of Vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.

SOLD BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists, Corner of Third and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

Price 25 Cents single, and 2 Dollars per Dozen.

N. B. At the same place may be had Sing's Patent Itch Ointment by the Groce, Dozen or single Box.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Samuel Pebbles, deceased, of Versailles township, and county of Allegheny, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and those having any demands against said estate are desired to render them, properly attested, for settlement.

MARY PEBBLES, administrx.
ROBERT PEBBLES, } adminstrs
SAMUEL SINCLAIR, }

July 26, 1809.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen, } Exec'rs.
Zachariah A. Tannehill,

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

NEW-HAVEN, *(Con.) August* 1.

AMERICANS IN FRENCH PRISONS.

We extract from a letter (now before us) the following statement, written by a native citizen of this town to his father, now and always a resident here, and dated at the *French Prison of Americans*. The writer was first mate, as we understand, of the ship Neptune, of Portland, captured and condemned under Bonaparte's Berlin decree. It ought also to be premised that the father, if not the son, have ever been zealous democrats, and the former at least one of the warmest admirers of Bonaparte and Frenchmen. The character here given of our ambassador at Paris, exactly tallies with nearly every account received of his conduct.

THE EXTRACT.

"I embrace this as the earliest opportunity of informing you of my situation, which is by no means enviable; since I wrote you from Rochefort prison the beginning of December last, I have travelled with several of my unfortunate countrymen about 400 miles as a prisoner in France. We arrived here at the place of our destination on the 14th January, 1809, and although we are as comfortable here as we can expect under existing circumstances, being allowed every liberty which as prisoners we could reasonably wish, still there is something in the idea of being confined to certain prescribed limits, which is not altogether compatible with the free born citizens of the United States of America. Was our imprisonment in consequence of a war between America and France, I should make myself content, knowing that although I could not take an active part in my country's cause, yet then my confinement would be legal. Whereas, now it is for want of a man of spirit to represent his country as minister plenipotentiary, one who would come boldly forward and assert his country's rights; the person who at present bears that title in France is but a shadow of what he should be, without the substance, looking coolly on, and seeing the laws of nations infringed, his country's flag insulted, and her free born sons dragged like criminals to prison without a cause, without once enquiring why, or wherefore.

"We have written several times to his excellency general Armstrong, stating our situation to him, and requesting him (in case he could not obtain our release) to grant us some small pecuniary assistance; we have here but 19 cents per day to furnish every necessary of life; to our first letter we received an answer, saying, that although no exertions on his part should be wanting to obtain our release, yet it would be wrong in him to flatter us with hopes that it would suddenly be granted; he said nothing about any thing to subsist on, nor has he answered any other of our letters. It is reported here that the United States sloop of war Argus is expected in France, with some person to supersede gen. Armstrong. God send him safe, for whatever change affairs then take, we are sure it cannot be for the worse, as it appears that gen. Armstrong (or headstrong) intends to "cause the authority with which he is invested to be respected," and it seems we are to be the unhappy victims of his power."

Arrived, on Saturday, the schr. Ousetonaek, Sheffield, in 45 days from Cadiz. As capt. S. left Cadiz the 12th June, about ten days subsequent to the latest arrival from that quarter, we were in hopes of furnishing our readers with some interesting news; but he informs us, that in the bustle of departure he forgot his file of Spanish papers—nor does he bring any verbal accounts, except that the Spaniards are in high spirits, and seem to entertain no doubt of expelling every Frenchman from their country.

NEW-YORK, *July* 29.

The U. States brig Syren, arrived at the quarantine ground this forenoon from L'Orient, which place she left the 19th of June, with *Mr.* Coles, bearer of dispatches for our Government from *Mr.* Armstrong at Paris.

By the Syren.—Nothing has transpired relative to to our affairs with France, although it is believed the accounts are not favorable.—Paris papers are received to the 14th of June, and contain nothing later from the armies on the *Danube*, than before published.

A paper of the 13th says, that "by accounts from Vienna, the garrison of that place is very numerous. The French troops in the environs have taken positions which they expect every moment to quit in order to repair to such places as are already fixed upon. The position extend from Hamburg, four leagues west of Presburg, to Brugg on the Lietha, Gitzendorf, Wiernerhorborg, Laxemburg, Grinstrambdorff Baden; and from thence by Petramstorff, Burkensdorff, towards Glosternenburg and Zeismaul. It is said that a great number of troops have already collected at Tuln;—perhaps it is intended to cross the *Danube* on that point.—The duke of Rivoli's (Massena) corps continue to occupy the two islands in the *Danube* between Ebersdorff and Enhersdorff. We expect every day to hear of this river having been crossed anew."

The following we received from a passenger in the Syren, who assure us that this list was handed about in private circles in France, and was believed to be correct.

List of the French killed and wounded in the battle of Elsing, on the Danube, the 21st and 22d May.

Killed.	*Wounded.*
General Lasnes	Marshal Massena,
Mouton	duke of Rivoli
Clariet	Gen. Oudinot, since
Fouler	dead
Durasnel	Clement
St. Hilaire,	Peray
St. Solpice	Dorsenna
Lallemand	La Grange
Molitor	
Delon	34 colonels, 1500 of-
Debenay	ficers, and 45,000
Berutel	privates killed and
Levaux	wounded.
Caharide	
Despange.	

LONDON, *June* 12.

Accounts have been received from Buenos Ayres, brought by a vessel from Cadiz, announcing the total defeat and submission of Liniers to the patriotic party, who had established a Junta, proclaiming Ferdinand VII. and forced Liniers to sign a declaration that he would surrender the government on the arrival of the person appointed to succeed him. In the conflict we learn that 13 of his adherents had been been put to death.

BOSTON, *August* 1.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, July 22.

"The Inflexible, 64, has just arrived from England. She sailed from Spithead the 18th ult. The latest London papers received by her, that I have as yet seen, are to the 14th.

"Three Prussian gentlemen had arrived with dispatches for the British government; as also a Russian messenger.

"William, duke of Brunswick, has issued a proclamation from his head-quarters at Zittau, of the date of the 21st of May, declaring in favor of Austria, and calling for the assistance of all classes of his subjects."

FREDERICK-TOWN, *July* 29.

On Friday the 21st of this month a *Mrs.* Jones, Isaac Smith, and a *Mr.* Howard, arrived in this place in the stage from George-town and stopped at *Mr.* Cooks' tavern—*Mrs.* Jones seemed anxious to go to Winchester, Va. and understanding that the stage for that place would not leave Frederick town until the *Mo*nday following, she set out on horseback on Saturday morning. A gentleman and lady had arrived at *Mr.* Cookes' on Friday evening from the neighbourhood of Winchester on horeback, and the horse rode by the lady was to be led back, on Saturday by her son.—*Mrs.* Jones was at her request permitted to ride this horse. She left a trunk at *Mr.* Cookes' which she directed to be sent to Winchester in the *Mo*nday stage—The trunk was directed to Daniel Lyna, Winchester. On Saturday night there was a very offensive smell in the room where the trunk was standing—and on Sunday morning it had increased so much, that an examination of the room took place, and it was discovered to proceed from the trunk left by *Mrs.* Jones It was opened in the presence of several witnesses, and in it was found a dead male child, wrapped up in a piece of black muslin. It appeared to have been dead at least 48 hours, and was in such a state of putrefaction that it was impossible to discover whether any marks of violence had been left on the body. The coroner's inquest was held on the body, but no verdict is yet given in. An adjournment has taken place in the hopes of obtaining further testimony.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 1.

Capt. Devereaux, of the schr. Jefferson, of and from this port, came passenger in the Syren. His vessel was captured in the Mono passage, by two French 74's, on her voyage to Maracaybo. The French, after plundering her of the most valuable and portible articles, took her crew on board, and then BURNT the sch'r. Capt. Devereaux and crew were treated on board the Frenchmen with the greatest rigor and indignity. On their arrival at Cherbourg, the crew were imprisoned; but Capt. D. thro' the interference of *Mr.* Barnett, the American consul, obtained a passport for L'Orient. Some subsequent assistance, which he received from *Mr.* Armstrong, enabled him to procure a passage in the Syren. He was robbed of every article he owned, even to his wearing apparel. It is due to truth and candour to state that *Mr.* Armstrong, with great promptitude, answered Capt. D's application for assistance.

Mr. COLES, the Messenger to France, in the Syren, passed thro' this city yesterday morning, on his way to the city of Washington The celerity with which *Mr.* Coles travelled, has led to the opinion, that he is the bearer of very important information from France. Added to this, we understand, that, at the time of his departure for France, it was his intention in case the state of our affairs would permit, to remain in that country for two or three years. His sudden return, therefore, does not augur very favorable to the hopes of a good understanding with the French government.

Several late letters from France concur in alluding to the probability of *Mr.* Armstrong's speedy returning home.

Every information from France increases in hostility to this country. A letter of the 17th June, from Paris, positively states, that *Mr.* Armstrong's baggage was actually shipped on board the *Mentor*, and that he was to embark immediately. The French government it is said, will give facility to our commerce on no other terms than our withdrawing from all connexion with Great Britain. The American property in France, it is apprehended, will be sacrificed the moment *Mr.* Armstrong withdraws from that country. To what a deplorable, humiliating condition we are reduced!

From the Boston Gazette, July 31.

A letter received yesterday from Halifax, by the sloop Mayflower, in 7 days from that place, contains the following information:—"London dates to the 16th of June have reached this place; they advise, that Bonaparte's army had evacuated the island of In-der-Lobau, and returned again to the Vienna side of the Danube with severe loss; that the Austrian official account of the battle of the 21st and 22d of May, as published at Stockholm, rate the loss of the French at 30,000; that the archduke Charles had addressed a proclamation to the army, in which he informs his troops that he shall divide their forces, and by constantly harrassing the enemy, prevent him at any time, from attacking more than a small division; this is thought to be a wise and judicious plan, and more calculated to harrass his numerous adversaries, than trusting the whole to the chance of any one important action.

"There are various reports of battles subsequent to the 23d of May. Prussia is said to be coming forward with an army of 40 or 50,000 men; the duke of Brunswick is also said to have raised his standard in Saxony, and to be daily strengthening his party."

FROM PORTUGAL.

Captain Hathaway, of the brig Orange, arrived at New-York, sailed from Oporto the 28th of June. He informs, that it was reported at Oporto, that the British and Portuguese armies were at Branco on the 24th of June, in pursuit of a French army under the command of gen. Victor. Soult's army was said to be in Spain. Only 600 of the rear of the rear guard of Soult, and 80 pieces of cannon, had been taken by the British army. On the 26th and 27th of June, 1800 French prisoners were embarked at Oporto for England. There were no French troops in Portugal.

From l'Orient, June 15.

[To the Editor of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.]

"The emperor received dispatches from America only the day before the great battle of Ebersdorf: since which he has been occupied with matters of much greater personal concern, so that no answer has yet been given. In this battle (contrary to the advice of Lasnes, Massena, and the most eminent of his generals) the flower of the French army was engaged; and you are by the time this reaches you, no doubt well acquainted with the result. Letters from persons who were eye witnesses, state, that after the French army crossed the Danube, the Austrian army formed into a kind of half-moon, with their flanks far extended, which induced the emperor Napoleon to believe they must have weakened their centre. He therefore, ordered Lasnes, and three or four other generals, to force their centre and beat them in detail. But this was not the case: the Austrians opened a fire of 200 pieces of cannon that had been masked behind their centre, and literally mowed down the French as with a scythe. It is supposed the loss of the French has been 30000 prime troops; the Austrian bulletins say 48,000. Since that time we hear of no engagements. The great mass of the French people of all ranks, even those around the emperor's person, are extremely favorable to an honorable commercial intercourse with us."

Latest from England.

NEW-YORK, *August* 4.

By the arrival of the brig Statira, capt. Greer, in 40 days from London, the Editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 20th of June inclusive, and the shipping list to the 17th.—The London papers contain no continental news which we have not received through other channels. There had been no advices of any new battles between the Archduke and Bonaparte—both were increasing their force, and a bloody contest was expected to take place on 14th of June a memorable day for Bonaparte.

An immense number of American vessels entered the ports of England on the 11th of June (report says 80 sail arrived at Liverpool; and American vessels were daily arriving.

The gentlemen who came passengers in the Statira, state, that it was the general opinion in England, that an adjustment of differences between this and that country, would soon take place after the arrival of *Mr.* Jackson, who was on the eve of sailing for America, to succeed *Mr.* Erskine. His baggage and family were going on board a sloop of war, and he would sail in five or six days.

Mr. Pinckney had received no communications from *Mr.* Armstrong, since the arrival of the Mentor; but Washington Morton Esq. went to France on the 16th of June with dispatches from *Mr.* Pinckney to *Mr.* Armstrong at Paris.

Dispatches from *Mr.* Pinckney were received in the Statira.

LONDON, June 19.

The following account has just been received by a mail from Heligoland. Of the disposition of Prussia, the order said to have been received by the duke of Valmy, is a strong corroboration.

"*Banks of the Elbe, June* 2.—The Austrian head quarters are according to private accounts received this evening, at Lintz.

"The Emperor Francis, previous to the battle of Essling, received proposals from Napoleon to conclude a truce, on certain conditions, which overture he instantly forwarded to the Archduke Charles, who returned it with the following note:—

"Brother!—Take my marshal's Staff from me, and let me rather know the Austrian name no more, nor yours; but let me retire with my brothers into Hungary."

"The duke of Valmy (Kellerman) has it is said, received orders to occupy Prussia."

Every day gives birth to events, which the sagacity of the politician seems to have little foreseen, and which still affords a reasonable hope that the independence of Europe may yet be reasserted. It is now ascertained beyond a doubt (what but a very few days ago would have been rejected as incredible,) that Prussia has not only determined upon war with Bonaparte, but that 40,000 Russians have actually entered Saxony and proceeded to acts of hostility.

Copies of the *De*claration of war by Prussia against France have within the last few days been circulated, in which the grounds urged for again appealing to arms are, the retension of Stettin, Custrin and Glogan, by France, in violation of the stipulations of the late peace, the detention of a considerable number of prisoners, under various pretexts, the extortions of France, and the further injustice and exorbitancy of her demands.

Very Late from France.

The Despatch ship Mentor, capt. Ward, arrived at New-York, on Thursday, in 24 days from L'Orient, with dispatches from *Mr.* Armstrong to government. *Mr.* Gelston, who is the bearer of them, proceeds this day for the seat of government.

On the arrival of a vessel in so short a passage, much news is naturally expected; but the fact is, no change has taken place in our affairs *Mr.* Armstrong remains in Paris, and the French decrees are still in force.

There had been no battles of moment since the defeat of Bonaparte near Vienna, on the 21st and 22d *May*; the reason of which is, that Napoleon was waiting the arrival of a large Russian army, which was marching through Gallizia, in three divisions.

We have received Paris papers to the 3d of July. They contain the Bulletins to No. 22; the last is dated at Vienna the 24th June. The bridges on the Danube have been repaired; and Bonaparte expected to destroy the Austrian army, as soon as that of Russia had joined him.

Mr. Morton had arrived at Paris with dispatches from London

Col. Burr had arrived at Stockholm, from England.

Capt. Ward requests us to state, that during his stay at L'Orient, he received the most polite and friendly treatment from all the officers of the French government, for which he wishes thus to express his grateful acknowledgements.

It appears by the last bulletins, that Bonaparte had not retrogated from Ebersdorf to Vienna, where his head quarters where on the 24th June. Bulletin No. 19 states, than an action had been fought near Raab in Hungary, on the 13th June. The French army was commanded by Prince Eugene, and the Austrians by the Archduke John. The latter were formed in three columns, of 20 or 25,000 men the first column was attacked by the French and repulsed, but the 2d, detained for a moment the impetuosity of the French first division, which was immediately reinforced and repulsed the Austrians. The bulletin says, "the enemy is in full retreat and with difficulty would have rallied, had it not been for a *long pass*, which was an obstacle to the movements of our cavalry—3000 men are prisoners, 6 pieces of artillery, and 4 standards, are the trophies of the day. The enemy left on the field of battle 8000 killed, amongst them a major general. Our loss has been 900n me killed and wounded."

"Letters are received here from Paris, dated the 4th July, which state, that on the 2d, negociations commenced between *Mr.* Armstrong, our minister, and Monsieur D'Hauterive appointed by the Emperor for that purpose—it is said with a prospect of success.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1809.

LANDHOLDERS LOOK OUT.

All persons holding unpatented lands, take notice, that by a law of the legislature, it is declared that from the first of September, 1807, compound interest will be charged on the aggregate sum of the purchase money, and interest due at that period on all lands to be patented after the first of September, 1809.

The citizens of Frank in county have published articles of association, for the establishment of a bank in Chambersburg, with a capital of "250,000 dollars, to consist of 2500 shares of 100 dollars each; 400 shares thereof for the use of the state; to be subscribed in such manner as the legislature may direct."

TWO MINERAL SPRINGS have been lately discovered at Columbia, on the Susquehanna, in Lancaster county. Relief in different complaints has been found from the use of the waters; and the springs are fitted up with accommodations for those who may wish to visit them..

The mayor of New-York has issued a proclamation, interdicting, under heavy penalties, intercourse with the inhabitants of Brooklyn, on account of the prevalence there of a pestilential or infectious disease.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF PITTSBURGH AND ITS VICINITY.

A number of persons in and near Pittsburgh have, within the present year, formed themselves into a society under the name of the PITTSBURGH MORAL SOCIETY.

As members of the same, we take the liberty of addressing you, fellow citizens, that you may know on what principles, and for what purposes our society has been formed.

The objects for which we associate, are, the suppression of vice—reformation from evil manners—and the increase of useful knowledge. To gain these ends, such means shall be used as are dictated by prudence and a sense of duty.

Irregularity and vice do not, we believe, prevail in Pittsburgh more than in other young towns: yet that they do prevail, is matter of regret to all its sober inhabitants; and the general voice of the citizens is, that something ought to be done to correct the evils—that as we increase in population and wealth, we may become worthy of esteem for sobriety, order, and eminence in every thing laudable.

We disclaim all preference for one denomination, sect, or party above another.

We take the morality of the Bible for our guide, while the laws of the land prescribe the extent of our measures.

Our society consists of, and we wish it to be encreased only, by such as profess themselves friends of religion and morality.

From persons of this character, however, who may not become members of our society, we confidently expect much assistance.

We do not presume to dictate to any, nor interfere with the concerns of any, unless when the wholesome laws of our country are violated; then, after the milder measures of advice and persuasion have failed, the penalties of the laws will be applied.

The ministers of religion, and teachers of schools, while they discharge the duties of instruction, have it in their power to present religion and virtue in their true and attractive colours.

The civil magistrate and others in authority, by a prudent zeal, and friendly activity, may become useful officers, as well by preventing, as by punishing crimes.

The keepers of taverns and ferries have no doubt much in their power:—more towards the suppression of vice, probably lies in their hands than in the hands of any other class of citizens.

But to the tender feelings of parents and guardians, we would particularly appeal. Is it not your ardent wish that your children may become a comfort to you, an honor to themselves, and a blessing to the community? yet such effects cannot be produced without the use of adequate means. Children are naturally without knowledge; they are ignorant of the real difference between virtuous principles and vicious propensities, and prone to go astray. They are, therefore, to be corrected and improved only by education, example, and prudent restraint; without which we cannot expect from them any thing but a savage, ignorant and vicious life.

How honorable the character and how delightful the prospect of that family, where peace and good order reign; where the children perceive from the first opening of their understanding, that the parents' affection and authority watch over them for their good; and where that authority is rightly employed in exercising salutary restraint, in storeing their minds with useful knowledge, and in leading them by example into the paths of virtue. Such families are the nurseries of future greatness, excellence, and usefulness in public life.

To young persons we would observe that education and means of knowledge will be lost upon you, unless you determine to be good and virtuous; in this respect the formation of your character is in your own hands. If you yield yourselves victims to indolence, ignorance or intemperance, you will become degraded and despised—the pest and nuisance of society;—but if you resolve, and more nobly keep the resolution, to use every opportunity of improving your minds, and to associate only with those whose sentiments and examples will confirm you in virtuous habits, you will then become qualified for enjoying the blessings of society, and for discharging with fidelity the duties allotted to you in life.

After this brief appeal, fellow citizens, to your judgement, your sense of duty and your interest, is it not reasonable for us to ask and expect that you would employ your means and influence in behalf of sound morality, in carrying into effect such measures as are calculated to produce peace in your own minds, comfort and order in your families, and tranquility and happiness in this borough. With your aid our society hope to be able to restrain and correct many of the irregularities which are too common, particularly on the Sabbath; and we flatter ourselves with the idea of rendering such services to the community, as will at least entitle us to your countenance and support.

Signed by order and in behalf of the Society.

E. DENNY, *Chairman.*

M. B. LAWRIE, *Secretary.*

P. S. Measures are in train for instituting a *SUNDAY SCHOOL*, the plan of which will shortly be published, and which, with proper management, we hope may render much service to the children of this town.

From the Freemans Journal.

News from Jerusalem!

We have often heard from EGYPT of late. But an article of information direct from the ancient city of JERUSALEM does not reach us once in many years. The following comes with every mark of authenticity.

Jerusalem, 24. Oct. 1808.

In the night between the 11th and 12th instant, after the Franciscan monks, who reside in the Holy Sepulchre, had retired to rest, they heard an uncommon noise in the church. They immediately hastened to the spot, and, upon their entering it, they discovered the wooden altar, together with the wooden cells of the Armenian ecclesiastics situated over the columns of the gallery, in flames, without their being able to divine the cause. From thence the flames descended upon the choir of the Greeks, and from thence to the floor of the church. The fire now assumed a most awful appearance;

and threatened the elevated wooden cupola of the Temple with immediate destruction. The Franciscans used their utmost exertions to stop the progress of the flames; but they were too few in number. They also wanted the necessary implements for that purpose; and when they at last succeeded in alarming the ecclesiastics of the adjacent church of St. Salvator, and acquainting them, as well as the police, with what had happened, the flames had already reached the cupola. As soon as the alarm was given, the whole of the Roman Catholic youth of the city rushed immediately to their assistance, and exerted themselves with the greatest zeal and intrepidity; but it was impossible to stop the fury of the devouring element; and, between five and six o'clock in the morning, the burning cupola with all the melting and boiling lead wherewith it was covered, fell in, and thereby gave this extensive building the awful appearance of a burning smelting house. The excessive heat which proceeded from this immense mass of liquid fire, caused not only the marble columns which support the gallery, to burst, but likewise the marble floor of the church, together with the pilasters and images in bas relief that decorated the chapel containing the Holy Sepulchre, situated in the centre of the church. Shortly after, the massive columns that supported the gallery fell down, together with the whole of the walls. Fortunately no lives were lost; only a few persons were hurt, or scorched by the fire. It is remarkable that the interior of the above mentioned chapel containing the Holy Sepulchre, and wherein service is performed, has not been in the least injured, although the same was situated immediately under the cupola, and consequently in the middle of the flames. Even after the fire had been extinguished, it was found that the silk hangings, wherewith it is decorated, and the splendid painting, representing the Resurrection, placed upon the altar at the entrance of the Sepulchre, had not sustained the least injury.

VIEW OF THE SEAT OF WAR NEAR VIENNA.

Opposite Ebensdorff the *Danube* is divided into three arms, separated by two islands.—From the right bank of the first island it is 340 toises (fathoms) wide; the island is nearly 1000 toises in circumference. From this island to the great island where runs the principal current is 120 toises wide. The great island Inder-Lobau, is 7000 toises in circumference, and the channel by which it is divided from the main land is 70 toises wide. The first contiguous villages are Great Aspern, Esling and Ebensdorf. The passage of a river like the *Danube*, before an enemy who has a perfect knowledge of its localities, and who has the inhabitants of the country on its side, is one of the greatest operations of war of which it is possible to conceive.

The bridge from the right bank to the first island to In-der-Lobau, were erected on the 19th *May*, and the 18th Molitors's division had been carried in row-boats into the great island.

On the 20th, the Emperor passed to this island and caused a bridge to be erected over to the last arm of the river between Great Aspern and Esling. This arm being only 70 toises wide, the bridge required only 15 pontoons, and was thrown across in three hours by Col. Aubey of the artillery.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

On troubles of our own making.

There is in our nature such a restlessness of disposition, that we commonly make to ourselves more than half the evils we feel. Unsatisfied with what we are, or possess, we are still craving after something past or to come, and by regrets, desires, and fears, are perpetually poisoning the streams of present enjoyment. The weather is too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry. If we have nothing to do, time hangs upon us as an insupportable burden. If our circumstances compel us to daily labour, we fret to see others enjoying their leisure. Although we have food and raiment enough, and good enough, in all conscience, to make us contented, still we are dissatisfied that we are not rich. If on the contrary we chance to be rich, the weight of cares, the pains of getting, the difficulty of keeping, and the fears of losing, give us incessant disquiet and fatigue.

Mrs. Thrift has a decent competence, together with a kind husband and fine children; but her heart is sick because she can't live in the splendid style of her wealthy neighbour Mrs. Modish: at the same time Mrs. Modish, yoked to a surly, snappish, gouty husband, is secretly envying the condition of Mrs. Thrift.

Honest Abraham has a good farm, and is an excellent farmer, and free of debt, but the peace of his mind is destroyed by being disappointed of an office, an office too without any emolument. Farmer Thomas, his more artful neighbour who got the office, no sooner received his commission than he began to dash away like a gentleman, and, consequently, neglected his farm and impoverished his family; and by this time he sincerely regrets his having been so foolish as to barter solid pudding for empty honor.

Mercator, having acquired a snug estate by trade, grows uneasy, and sighs for a country life. Purling brooks, vocal groves, fragrant meadows, blooming orchards and fields covered with a golden harvest, enchant his imagination. He sells his stock in trade and purchases a farm; and he manages his farm with about as much skill as a mere landman would manage a ship at sea, it brings him in debt; and venting upon it no very gentle epithets, he longs to leave it and go back to the situation he had abandoned. Agricolus, weary of a dull plodding way of living and slow gains, leaves the plough and becomes a merchant. He sells his fast estate and purchases with it goods; running in debt a few thousands, as he would needs have a handsome assortment. His goods are unskilfully chosen, and meet with but a wretched market. Pay-day comes, and his creditors blest with excellent memories; are prompt in urging him to a settlement; but, alas! he has no money. And now, "to break, or not to break, that's the question." He struggles hard, makes new debts to pay old ones, sells at great loss, borrows money at 30 or 40 per cent. interest, but breaks at last; and whereas he merely *imagined* himself unhappy while holding the plough, he now *feels* that he is so indeed.——Thus mankind from a restless disposition, render themselves wretched when they might be much at their ease.

It would be worth to one, more than any, or even all the arts and sciences, *to learn the art of living happily.* I don't mean *perfect* happiness, which is not to be enjoyed here; but such a degree of happiness as our Maker has put in our power. The art of living happily does not lie in stoical apathy; for as to the real and sharp afflictions of life, while one ought "to *bear* them like a man, he should also *feel* them like a man." No does *he* know the sweets of friendship, who feel little or no pain at being sunder'd from a near friend. Much less does it lie in the thoughtless sensuality of Epicurism; for the enjoyment of the mere sensualist is no higher than that of the pampered horse in the stable or stud, or to the fattening pig in the sty. Indeed the brute has much the advantage, as it lives according to its nature and destination, while the man is haunted with a perpetual consciousness of the shameful degradation of his moral and intellectual faculties.

The following maxims or rules of action might, if strictly observed, go far to increase the happiness, or at least, to diminish the inquietudes and miseries of life.

Live constantly in the unshaken belief of the overruling Providence of an infinitely wise and good, as well as Almighty Being; and prize his favor above all things. Observe inviolably, truth in your words, and integrity in your actions. Accustom yourself to temperance, and be master of your passions. Be not too much out of humor with the world; but remember, 'tis a world of God's creating, and how sadly soever it is marred by wickedness and folly, yet you have found in it more comforts than calamities, more civilities than affronts, more instances of kindness toward you than of cruelty. Try to spend your time usefully both to yourself and others. Never make an enemy, or lose a friend, unnecessarily. Cultivate such an habitual cheerfulness of mind and evenness of temper as not to be ruffled by trivial inconveniences and crosses. Be ready to heal breaches in friendship and to make up differences, and shun litigation as much as possible; for he is an ill calculator who does not perceive that one amicable settlement is better than two law suits. Be it rather your ambition to acquit yourself well in your proper station, than to rise above it. Despise not small honest gains, nor risk what you have on the delusive prospect of sudden riches. If you are in a comfortable thriving way keep in it, and abide in your own calling rather than run the chance of another. In a word, mind to 'use the world as not abusing it," and you will find as much comfort in it, probably, as is most fit for a frail being, who is merely journeying through it toward an immortal abode.

NOTICE.

THE persons to whom I have lent the second volume of *ROLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY* and *MODERN CHIVALRY*, are requested to return them immediately.

SAMUEL DOUGLAS.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1809. tf.

NEW GOODS,

At the Store lately occupied by JAMES YOUNG, adjoining the sign of the Bear, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

THE subscriber having just arrived from Philadelphia, with a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the present and approaching season, which he will dispose of, either wholesale or retail, at unusually low prices.

ISAAC R. JONES.

Pittsburgh, August 11, 1809.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS Margaret Impson, wife of the subscriber, has left his bed and board without any cause, and otherwise has conducted herself in an improper manner, I am compelled to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM IMPSON.

Pittsburgh, August 14, 1809.

Just received at

ZADOK CRAMER'S BOOK STORE,

An handsome assortment of

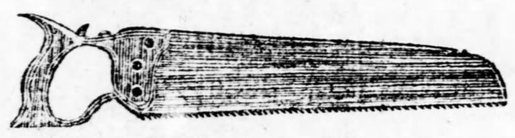
School and Pocket Bibles.

Just Bound

An assortment of BLANK BOOKS, Day Books, Ledgers, Receipt Books, Memorandum Books, &c.

Pittsburgh, August 11, 1809.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,



At the Sign of the Handsaw,

In Wood Street, between Second and Third Streets,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, that he is now opening, in addition to his former Stock, a fresh assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching seasons, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,

which, having purchased for Cash, he offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash or approved of country produce.

He will give 75 cents per bushel, in merchandize, for clean *Flaxseed*, delivered either at his Store or at James Semple's near the mouth of Girty's Run.

Pittsburgh, August 2, 1809.

N. B. He offers several Building Lots on Lease forever, on reasonable terms, in a healthy and pleasant part of the Borough—also, one or two tenements to Let to the first of April next. Enquire as above.

LANDS.

The subscriber offers for Sale the following Lands, in New-Connecticut, in Townships, or in any less quantity, viz.

Township No. 9, in the 1st Range, containing				16533 acres
	5,	4th	do.	15486
	9,	4th	do.	13936
	2,	14th	do.	15738
	4,	17th	do.	10559
	5,	11th	do.	1110
	3,	6th	do.	1138
	7,	12th	do.	475
	11,	7th	do.	396
Lot No. 3,	7,	9th	do.	6121
4,	10,	8th	do.	5549
3,	11,	8th	do.	676
3,	12,	5th	do.	266
73,	6,	11th	do.	154
8,		19th	do.	2394
Tract No. 1, in Euclid,				759
3, in Mentor,				761
Bass Island, No. 3, off Sandusky,				709
Rock Island				43

The soil of the above lands is good, their situation is healthy, the title indisputable, clear from mortgage; the payments will be made agreeable. Farms in Connecticut will be received in exchange for them; settlers are on the greatest part of the towns and tracts. Sales will be made by the subscriber, in Colchester, in Connecticut, or by ARISTARCHUS CHAMPION, in Warren or Painsville, in said New-Connecticut.

HENRY CHAMPION.

June 25th, 1809.

SPRUCE BEER.

THE subscriber residing in Diamond Alley, means to keep on hand a large quantity of *SPRUCE BEER*, of a superior quality in bottles which can be had by the single bottle or dozen.

R. WATSON.

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1809.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House in the Borough, of Pittsburgh, on Thursday the 17th day of August next, the following described property, viz:—

A certain tract or piece of land, No, 7, in Nicholson's District of Depreciation Land, in Muddy creek township, Butler county, containing 200 acres, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edward White, at the suit of John Wilkins.

To be sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, August 7, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A Tan-Yard and Stock,

IN THE TOWN OF WHELING.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Tan-Yard and Stock, consisting of upwards of twenty vats of leather in all the various stages of tanning, bark, a number of raw hides and skins, together with currying implements, &c. This property is situated on the bank of the Ohio River (which renders it vastly convenient for collecting hides, bark, and other materials) surrounded by a rich and populous country; the lot contains between four and five acres of land beautifully formed for improvement; on the premises are a comfortable dwelling-house, bark house and mill, currying shop, stable, &c. and two never failing wells of water.

The United States Turnpike Road, as surveyed and laid out by the commissioners, Messrs. Willlams and Moore, first meets the Ohio river at this spot, hence the property certainly offers encouragement for improvement. The Town of Wheling is the great thorough-fare to the western states and territories, and in truth one of the most important points on the western waters. It is confidently believed no place can be found that promises greater encouragement to a person master of the business of tanning and currying. Any quantity of well manufactured leather of all kinds, would meet a ready market. A considerable capital may be advantageously employed, and in fact a fortune speedily acquired. Notwithstanding entirely unacquainted with the profession, (therefore compelled to submit the management to others) the subscriber has found it very profitable, and nothing induces him to relinquish the business but the necessity of attending to concerns abroad. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money. Application, by post or otherwise, will be duly attended to.

GEORGE MILLER.

Wheling, Ohio county,
(Va.) July 11, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

NOTICE.

The subscriber (importer of Hardware) has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Clifford, No. 190, Market-Street, PHILADELPHIA, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Ironmongery, Sadlery, Cutlery, &c.

which he will dispose of on good terms for cash or credit.

JOHN J. CLEVELAND.

June 10, 1809. 6m.

Blank Checks,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,

For Sale at this Office.

DR ROBERTSON'S

GENUINE PATENT & FAMILY

MEDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable,

PREPARED ONLY BY THE SOLE PROPRIETOR

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late Dr. ROBERTSON, of Edinburgh.

TO BE HAD AT

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON's

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

APOTHECARY & DRUG STORE,

IN WOOD STREET CORNER OF THIRD,

PITTSBURGH.

Doct^r ROBERTSONS

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH;

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

Which has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for speedily relieving and curing the cramp, pains, and wind in the stomach and bowels, carrying off superfluous bile, removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach, severe head ache, &c.

For the dysentery or lax, cholera morbus, severe gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the summer bowel complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are generally occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In asthmatic or consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheesings, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

Doct^r Robertsons

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

OR NATURE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.

(Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.)

It is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all nervous complaints, impurities of the blood, seminal weaknesses, and various complaints resulting from dissipated pleasures, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, and diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life.

Under the denomination of nervous disorders, in its full extent, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades with its baleful influence the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the direful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement, are weakness, flatulence, palpitations, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back, and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

Since doctor Robertson's first discovery of this invaluable medicine, upwards of *two hundred thousand persons* have experienced its happy and salutary effects, many of whom had been reduced to the last stage, and given up all hopes of recovering.

Dr Robertson's

PATENT

STOMACHIC WINE BITTERS.

(Price One Dollar.)

These celebrated and well known Bitters, are composed purely of vegetables of the most innocent yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent fevers and agues, long autumnal fevors, dysenteries, &c.

They possess moreover the property peculiar to themselves, of qualifying and ameliorating those inflammatory pernicious qualities inherent in ardent spirits, and so often fatal when taken upon an empty stomach, and converts them into a wholesome, pleasant, and invigorating stomachic.

From their celebrity as an antidote against the scurvy, they are particularly calculated for seafaring persons, to whose attention they are particularly recommended: they are a very pleasant cordial bitter, and are recommended for the use of taverns, as well as private families.

Doct^r ROBERTSONS

CELEBRATED

GOUT & RHEUMATIC DROPS.

Preice Two Dollars.)

A safe (and effectual cure for the gout, rheumatism, lumbago, stone and gravel, gleets, swellings and weakness of the joints, sprains, bruises, and all kinds of green wounds—the cramp, pains in the head, face, and body, stiffness of the neck, chilblains, frozen limbs, &c.

Since the above invaluable medicines were first discovered by doctor Robertson, upwards of *seven hundred thousand persons* have experienced their happy and salutary effects, many of whom from the greatest debility.

Therefore every family, particularly those who live at a distance in the country, should be provided with a supply of the above medicines, which, by being timely administered, will prevent the progress of many fatal diseases.

The proprietor wishes to afford every information relative to the efficacy of the above medicines in a small compass, by exhibiting a list of exemplary cures, attested by respectable characters, for the satisfaction and encouragement of the afflicted, for which purpose such cures have been selected at different times and been inserted, as might display the alternative power of physic. But as the number of cases are now becoming so numerous, I am obliged, instead of indentifying the particulars, only to print an abstract of several testimonials, referring the reader to peruse the pamphlet, accompanying the medicines, where the certificates are published at full length, and the striking facts relative to these medicines are enrolled more minutely.

REMARKABLE CURES.

Mr. William Julion cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. George Stokes cured of the dysentery and flux.

Mr. P. Denhan and five children cured of the influenza and bad coughs.

Mr. J. T. Solomon of a consumption.

Mr. Lee cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Jacobs cured of a violent pain in her stomach of six years standing.

Mrs. Austin's two children cured of the dysentery.

Captain Pearson cured of a violent cold.

Mr. Smith cured of a deep decline.

Mr. Jones cured of a violent cough.

Mr. Skerret cured of the influenza.

Mrs. Roberts cured of a violent cold.

Mrs. Harris's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. J. Houston cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Walker cured of a deep decline.

Mrs. Baker cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mrs. Willis's child cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Howard cured of a consumption.

Mr. Gray cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Wild cured of a pain in his breast.

Mrs. Edwards cured of a pain in her stomach.

Mr. Skinner cured of a lax and pain in his bowels.

Mrs. Wharton cured of a vomiting and pain in her bowels.

Mr. Peterson's child cured of the bowel complaint.

Mr. Wilson cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Johnston cured of the cramp in his stomach.

Mr. Taylor's two children cured of the hooping cough.

Mr. Freeman cured of a violent head-ache

Mr. Anderson cured of a very bad cough, which was settled on his lungs.

Mr. Stephens cured of an asthmatic and consumptive complaint.

Mr. Bentley cured of the dysentery.

Mr. Thomas W. Oliver cured of a nervous complaint occasionad by a long residence in the West-Indies.

Captain Wilkie cured of a deplorable debility and weakness of the nerves, of long standing.

John Baker, Esq. cured of a nervous complaint of four years standing, attended with internal weakness, loss of memory, &c.

Capt. Kennedy cured of a nervous complaint attended with very alarming symptoms of many years standing, occasioned by great exertions and fatigue.

Mr. P. Edwards cured of a nervous complaint accompanied with great trembling, weakness, debility and lowness of spirits, which reduced him so as not to be able to walk.

William Maxwell, Esq. cured of a nervous head-ache of fourteen years standing.

Lieut. Davis cured of a nervous complaint which had nearly deprived him of his sight.

Capt. Parker cured of a nervous complaint of six years standing, accompanied with great trembling and loss of memory.

Mr. William Hall cured of the ague and fever of 16 months standing.

Mr. Bissley's son cured of worms, which had reduced him so low as not to be able to walk.

Mr. Denham's two children cured of worms.

Mr. Hunter's child cured of worms.

Captain Allen cured of an intermittent fever of nine months standing.

The right hon. Earl of Breadenbale cured of a violent rheumatic pain in his hip, thigh and leg, of several years standing, which rendered him unable to walk.

The right hon. Baron Lenthey cured of the gout and rheumatism of two years standing.

Alderman Bydell cured of the gout in his feet after not being able to stir for six weeks.

The rev. dr. Hamilton cured of the rheumatism in his neck and shoulders, of six months standing, for which he could find no relief.

General Greenfield cured of a sprained ancle complicated with the rheumatism to a violent degree.

Mrs. Friely cured of a rheumatic complaint of two years standing, accompanied with an inveterate scurvy that covered nearly the whole of her frame.

Mrs. Gordon cured of the palsy, from which she had entirely lost the use of her limbs.

Mr. George Baker cured of a shocking bruised leg and foot, from which he expected to have undergone amputation.

John Holt, Esq. cured of the gravel, which entirely deprived him of any rest.

Captain Wilson cured of a gleet of five years standing.

Mr. Baxter cured of a rheumatic complaint which had deprived him of the use of his limbs.

TAKE NOTICE.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Are put up in square flint glass bottles American manufactured, with these words impressed on the glass—Dr. Robertson's Family Medicine, prepared only by T. W. Dyott.

Each bottle of medicine has a pamphlet folded round it, and enclosed with a wrapper, sealed up with the proprietors' coat of arms, and a small label pasted on the outside cover, with these words printed, and signed with the proprietors' own hand writing:—*Observe that none are genuine without the signature of*

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

LIST OF AGENTS.

For the accommodation of the afflicted the following respectable agents are appointed, by the proprietor, for the sale of the above medicines.

Lancaster—Dr. Moore.
Pittsburgh.—J. P. & J. W. Skelton.
New-Brunswick.—Drake and Taylor.
New-York.—Jacob Schieffelin & Son, drug's.
Boston.—Ephraim Elliott, druggist.
Salem.—John Dabney, post-master.
Baltimore. Dr. E. Ducatel, Market street; Dr. Love, Market space, and Messrs. Warner & Hanna, Market street.
Fell's Point.—Nathaniel Knight.
Georgetown.—Ninian Magruder, druggist.
Alexandria.—James Kennedy.
Norfolk.—Bonsal, Conrad & Co.
Petersburgh.—Somerville. Conrad & Co.
Charleston, S. C.—J. B. Dumoutet.

June 1, 1809.

FOR SALE AT

ZADOK CRAMER'S Book Store,

Mansfield's Maps

OF THE

State of Ohio.

ALSO,

Bradley's Maps

OF THE

United States.

Malthus on Population, 2 vols.
Mother and Daughter, 2 vols.
Simple Tales, 2 vols.
Exile of Erin
Mentorial Tales
Bloomfield's Wild Flowers
Pope's Homer's Iliad, 2 vols.
Plutarch's Lives, 6 vols.
Snowden's History of America
Butler's Hudibrass
Parents Friend, 2 vols.
Anacharsis Travels, 4 vols.
Original Poems for infant minds
Pleasures and Pains of Memory.
Birds of Scotland, by Graham
Burke's Works, 4 vols.
Modern Geography, by B. Davis
Walker's Dictionary of the English language
Mother's Catechism
Assembly's Larger Catechism
Children's Catechism, by Muckarsie
Hill's Dialogues, 2 vols.
Canne's Bible in octavo.
Lock's Essays on the Human Understanding
Hunter's Sacred Biography, 4 vols. and 3 vols.
Clark on the Promises
Oriental Customs, 2 vols.
Humphreys Works
Law's Serious Call
Baxter's Miscellany
Bell's Surgery, 4 vols.

Together with a pretty collection of Childrens Books.

July 23, 1809,

FOR SALE,

A large and convenient

FRAME HOUSE,

situate in Second, three doors from Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, sign of the *SWAN*. There is good stabling and yard and it has long been a house of Public Entertainment.—It is unnecessary to detail the conveniences as it is presumed the purchaser will view the premises. For *terms*, which will be very moderate, apply to *John M'Ilwain* on the premises, or the Subscriber, near Pittsburgh.

HENRY BOLLINGER.

June 20, 1809.

WANTED,

A few APPRENTICES to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply to JOSEPH HARBESON, in Market Street, next door to the Printing Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 160 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809, tf.